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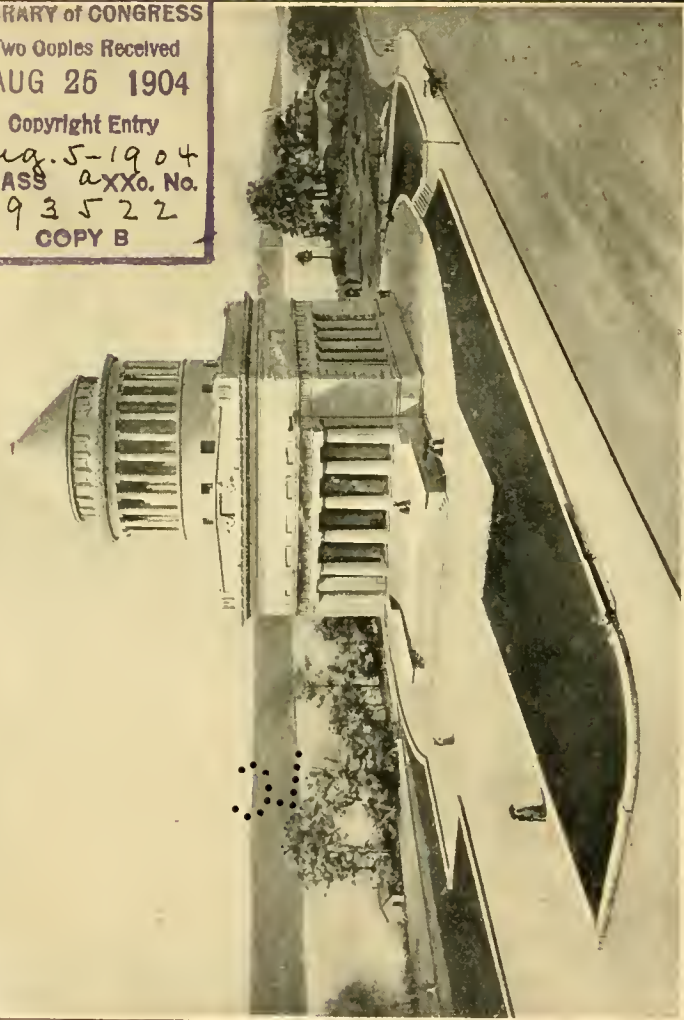
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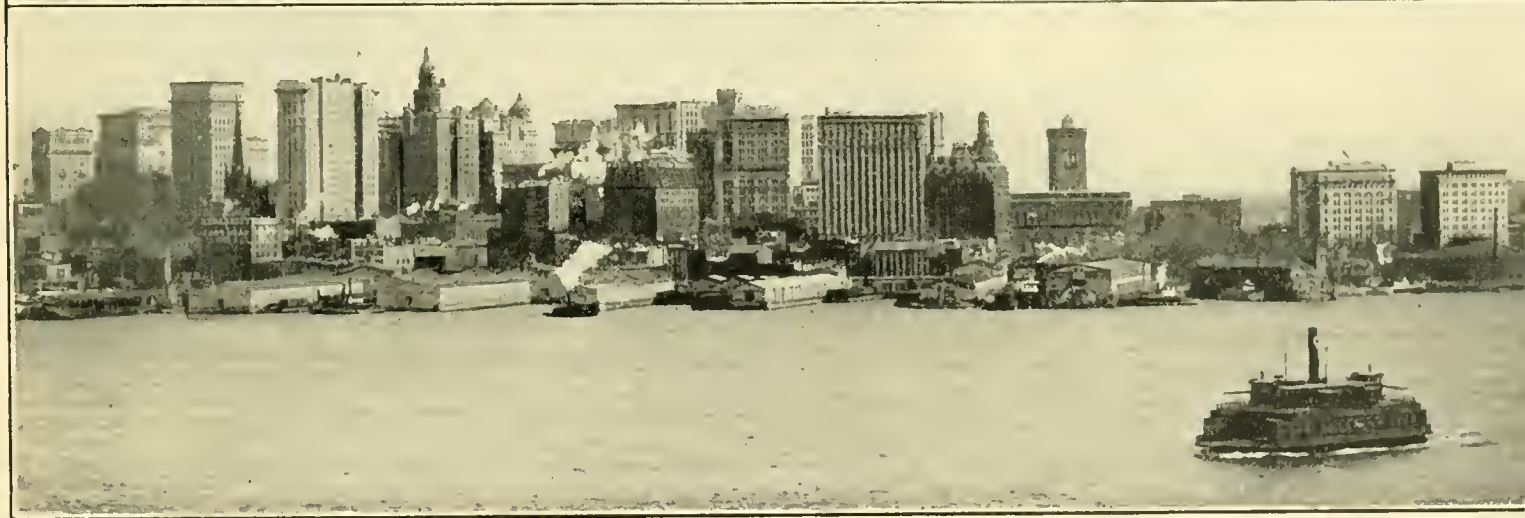
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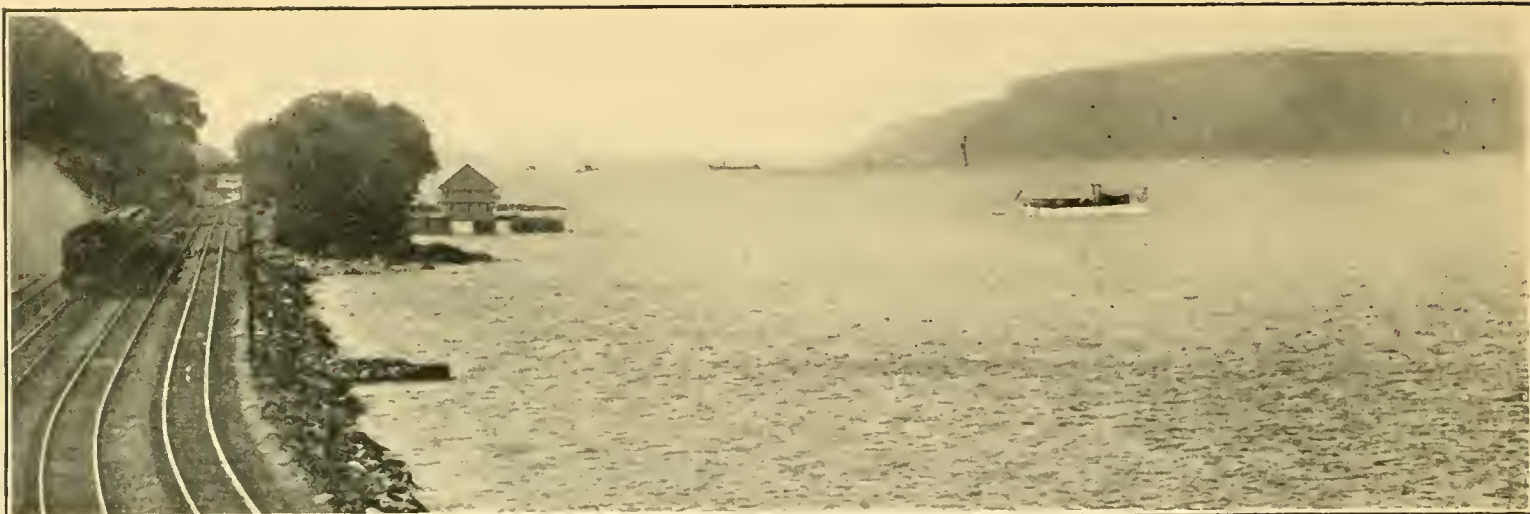
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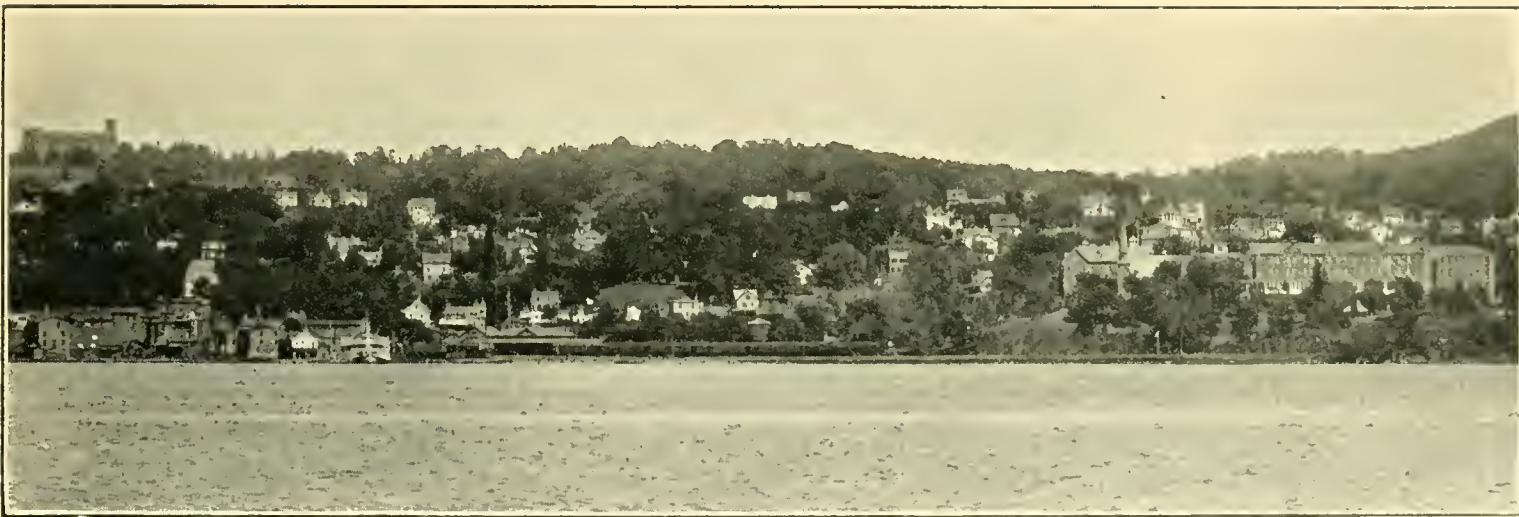
GRANT'S TOMB, Riverside Drive. World-famed mausoleum. \$600,000 by popular subscription. PALISADES. 20 miles of picturesque trap-rock bluffs, protected by N. Y. and N. J., for Park.



NEW YORK CITY (Manhattan). New York City comprises 5 boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond Co. Consolidated 1898. Second only to London in population (4,000,000); area, 307 $\frac{1}{3}$ square miles; greatest length, 35 miles; greatest width, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.



TAPPAN ZEE, south of Tarrytown. Expansion in river, 12 miles long. Ferry to Nyack, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide here. Sometimes frozen over.
 STONY POINT, 200 feet high. Captured from the British at night by Gen. Wayne ("Mad Anthony"), 1779. Lighthouse made from old fort.



PEEKSKILL, on beautiful Peekskill Bay. Military Academy. Beecher's summer-home. Depew's birthplace. Nat'l Guard Encampment north. DUNDERBERG (Thunder Mt.) Kidd's Point. Bear Hill beyond. Anthony's Nose opposite. Up the "Horse Race." Southern Gate of Highlands



CRESCENT REACH. Old fishermen divided the river into 14 "reaches." Sugar Loaf, right centre; at its foot were Arnold's headquarters. WEST POINT. Washington advocated U. S. Military Academy. Org. 1802. Has graduated many noted officers. 443 cadets. Over 160 bldgs.



NORTHERN GATE OF HIGHLANDS, north from West Point (Trophy Point). At left, Old Cro' Nest; beyond, Storm King. At right, Constitution Island; beyond, Mt. Taurus and Breakneck Mountain. In the distance haunted Pollopel's Island.



BATTLE MONUMENT, West Point. In honor of Civil War heroes.
Surmounted by Victory, with laurel-wreath and trumpet.



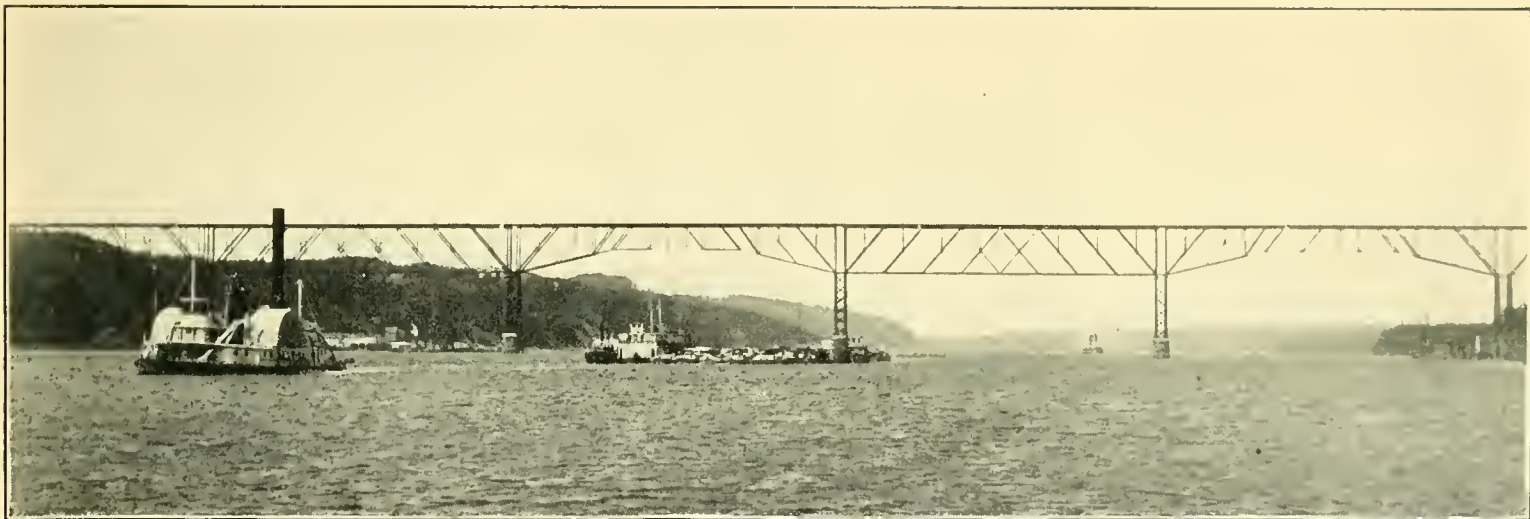
TARRYTOWN MONUMENT. Commemorates capture of Major
John Andre, the British spy, a brave soldier, taken at Tarrytown, in 1780.



NEWBURGH, from Mt. Beacon. Here Washington refused to be made king. Newburgh-Fishkill ferry much used by Revolutionary troops. MT. BEACON, whose signal-fires were seen even in New Hampshire. MT. BEACON INCLINE, back of Fishkill. Steepest in the world.



THE CATSKILLS, whose fascinations allure summer visitors. Grand scenery, bracing air, athletic pleasures, palatial hotels, cottage life. KINGSTON. Park and picnic-grounds. Ferry to Rhinecliff. OTIS RAILWAY, Catskills. To Otis Summit (Old M't'n House), 2,200 feet high.

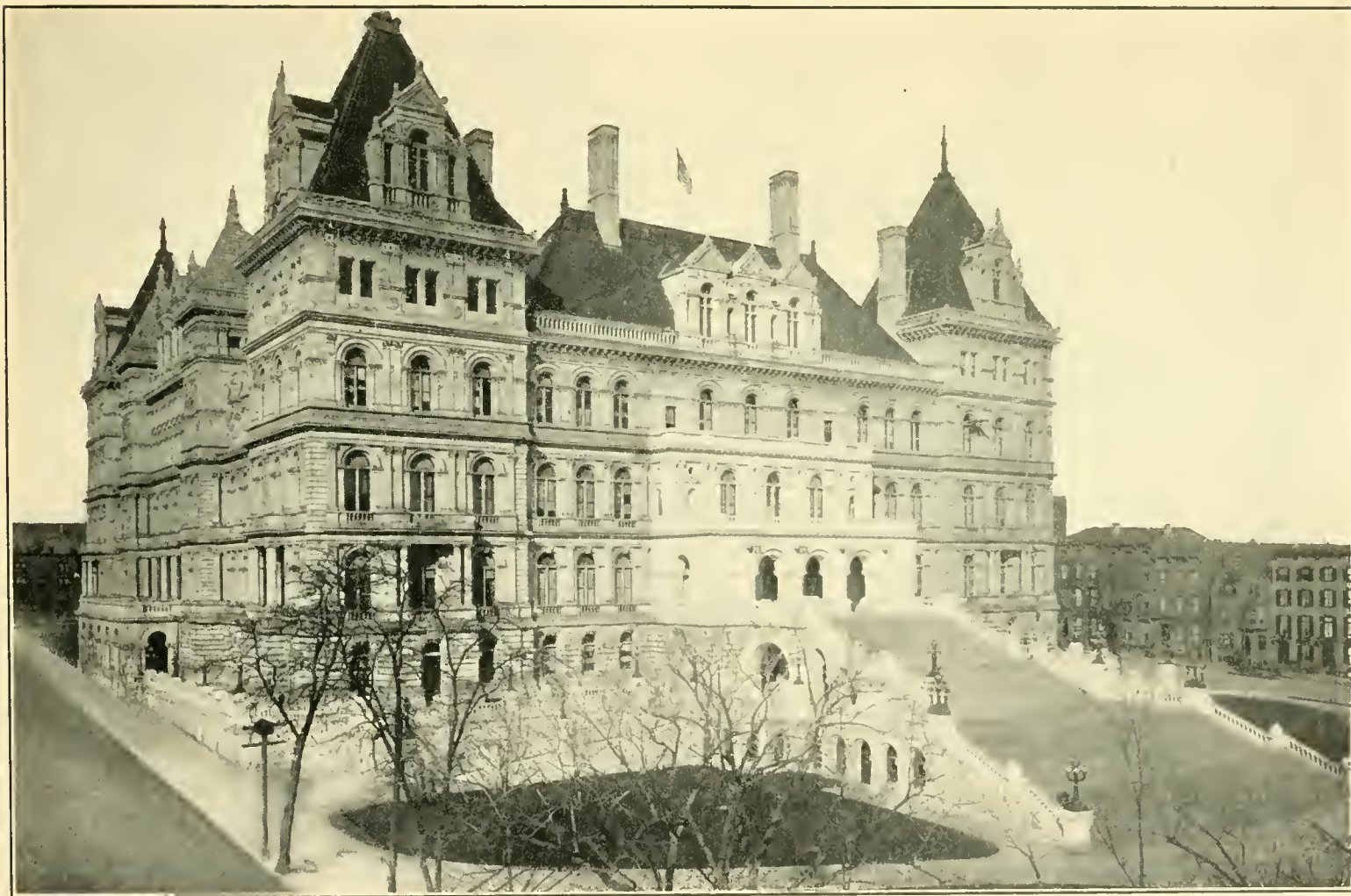


POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE, finished 1899. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Connects coal fields with N. E. Cost over \$3,000,000. University boat races here.
 VASSAR COLLEGE, noted women's college, near Poughkeepsie. Inc. 1861. OLD SENATE HOUSE, Kingston. Used by N. Y. Senate to 1777.

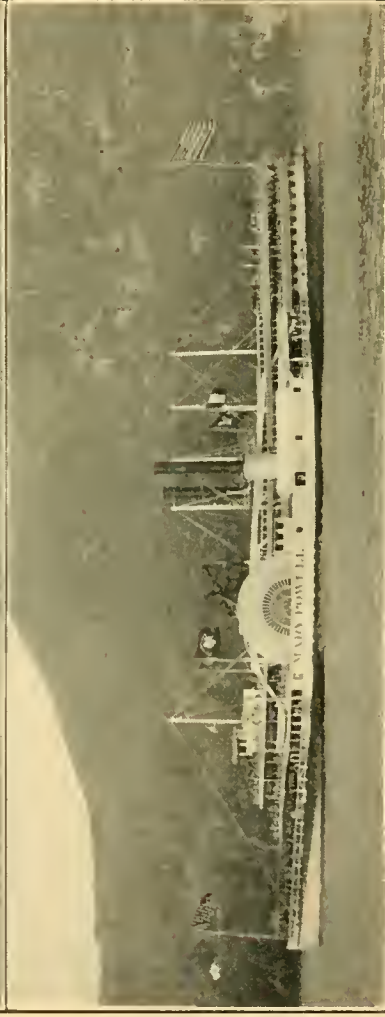
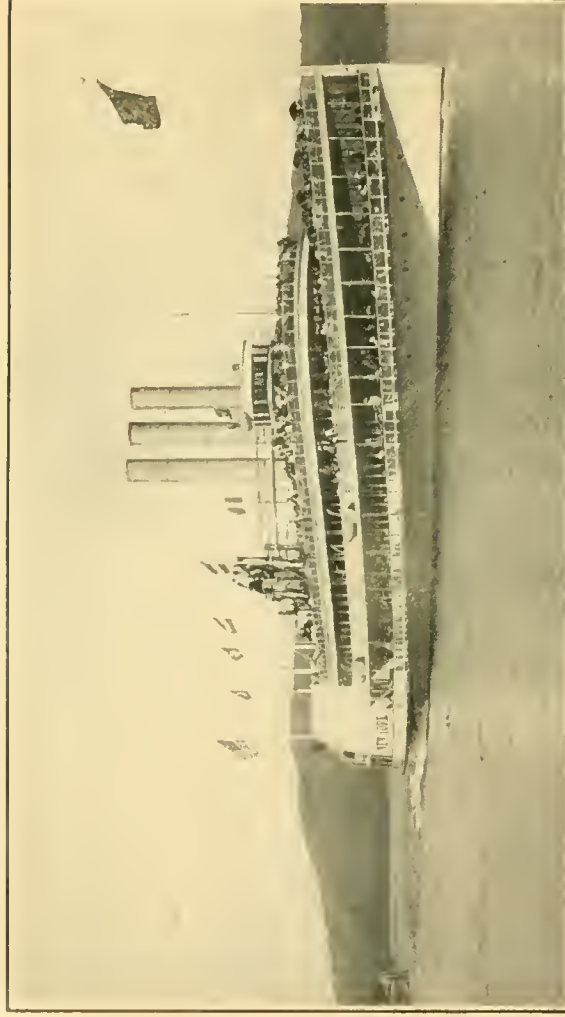


WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, Newburgh. Historic museum.
LYNDEHURST, Irvington. Miss Helen M. Gould's beautiful estate.

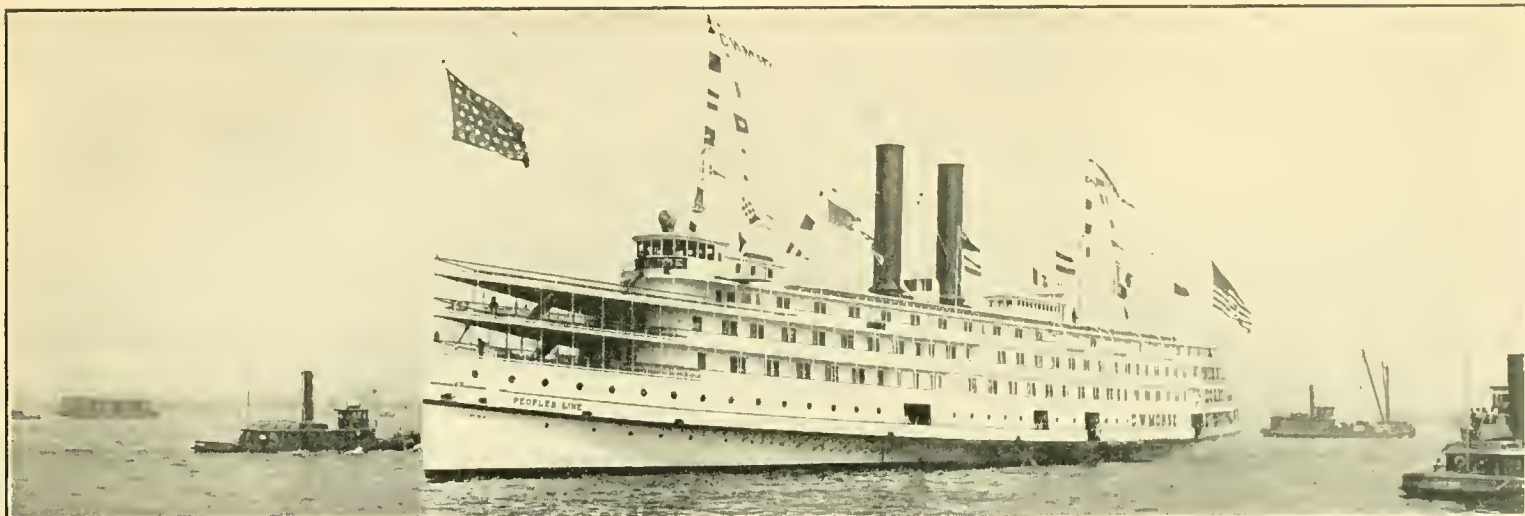
SUNNYSIDE, Irvington. Home of Irving, literary genius.
MORGAN RESIDENCE. Summer home of financier J. Pierpont Morgan.



STATE CAPITOL, ALBANY. Among the world's grandest buildings; commanding site. Cost, including land, over \$24,000,000. Albany is one of the oldest towns; Fort Orange trading-post established there in 1614. Population now, about 94,500. To Troy, half an hour; to Saratoga, an hour.



DAY LINE BOATS, "New York," and "Albany," plying between N. Y. and Albany; and "Mary Powell" between N. Y. and Kingston. Peerless river-steamers. Exquisite appointments.



PEOPLES LINE. "C. W. Morse" and "Adirondack," night steamers between New York and Albany. The "Morse", completed 1904, finest of world's inland steamers; 430 ft. long; 2,000 passengers; 450 staterooms, parlors, bathrooms, etc. Search-lights reveal beauties of scenery.



THE HUDSON RIVER, the Rhine of Ame

The Hudson or North River (in contrast to the South or Delaware River) is famous for grand and picturesque scenery. It rises in the Adirondacks and flows southward about 350 miles, into New York Bay. Troy (166 miles) is at the head of navigation. The largest ships ascend to Hudson (117 miles). Railroads on both shores are operated by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The river was named from Hendrik Hudson, who explored it in 1609. All along the course the Indians appeared in canoes to gaze at the miraculous vision of the white men and their winged vessel. Manhattan Island (now part of New York City) was then in a state of primeval wildness. Could Hudson see it to-day he would be even more astounded than were the savages. Bought from the Indians in 1634 for \$24, it now counts its wealth in billions (assessed valuation, \$5,432,398,855). The Hudson is a most important commercial channel. Tunnels under the river will connect Jersey City with New York. Ferries cross at only half a dozen places above Manhattan Island, but at the city they are numerous.

Forts Washington, Lee, Putnam, etc., recall scenes of the Revolution: Gen. Putnam's heavy chains across the river; training of raw recruits by Baron Steuben at Verplanck's Point; Arnold's unsuccessful treachery; burning of Kingston; final victory and rejoicing over the departure of the English, in 1783. Gen. George Washington, in 1789, was inaugurated first U. S. President, in New York.

In 1807 Robert Fulton made his all important trial-trip with the wonderful first steamboat, the "Clermont," 130 feet long, with very tall smoke-stacks and exposed paddle-wheels. Six companion-boats were made, the fare being \$7 for a 36-hour trip to Albany. Because of variations in wind and tide passengers were advised to be at landing-

places an hour ahead of schedule-time, boats, while racing, neglected to stop for their passengers.

In 1824 Lafayette was most enthusiastically received by New York City. On his way up the Hudson to Albany he briefly honored a few towns with his presence. The completion of the Erie Canal (1825) marked a gala day. At New York brilliantly decorated vessels surrounded the first Erie Canal boat and De Witt Clinton solemnly poured out the contents of a gold-hooped keg, mingling the waters of the Atlantic and Lake Erie. The Columbian naval parade in 1892 was a magnificent sight, four nations being represented; more so the Admiral Dewey parade in 1899.

The Hudson suggests many well-known names besides those mentioned: Alexander Hamilton and his tragic death by duel with Aaron Burr; S. F. B. Morse, Samuel J. Tilden, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, John Burroughs, Levi P. Morton, D. O. Mills, etc. Beautiful estates, with their setting of magnificent trees, adorn the river-banks. At Esopus is the home of Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic Presidential candidate. The Hudson River used to be famous for its shad and oyster fisheries. Near Hyde Park and Tivoli the flying ice-boat affords exhilarating sport in winter. The American Scenic & Historic Preservation Society and the Inter-State Park Commission have succeeded in a measure in suppressing the destructive work of gravel-greedy blasters, by securing State appropriations and establishing the Palisades Park.

The Highlands and Catskills abound in legends of goblins and spectres. Opposite New Hamburg is the Devil's Dance Chamber, where the Indians held their powwows. Opposite Albany is the Van Rensselaer House (1642). The Indian name for Catskills was Onteora, "Mountains of the Sky", a region of combined grandeur and beauty. The highest point is Slide Mountain, 4,205 feet in altitude.

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